ormulty-This Government Not Liable, He (By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The fol-

To the Senate and House of Represen-

ratives : It is made the constitutional duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress from time to time such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. In no matters can the necessity of this be more evident than when the good faith of the I nited States, under the solemn obligation of treaties with foreign Powers, is concerned.

The question of the treatment of the subjects of China sojourning within the prisdiction of the United States presents such a matter for the urgent and carnest consideration of the Executive

In my first annual message upon the assembling of the present Congress I adverted to this question in the following words : [Here the President quotes full the paragraph concerning China from his message, and proceeds to say : At the time I wrote this the shocking occurrence at Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, were fresh in the minds of all and had been recently presented anew to the attention of this Government by the Chinese Minister in a note, which, while not unnaturally exhibiting some misconception of our Federal system of administra tion in the Territories while they as yet are not in the exercise of a full measure of that sovereign government pertaining to States of the Union, presents in truthful terms the main features of the cruel outrage there perpetrated upon the moffensive subjects of China. In the investigation of the Rock-Springs outbreak and the ascertainment of the facts on which the Chinese Minister's statements rest Chinese representatives were aided by agents of the United States. and the reports submitted, having been thus framed and recounting the facts within the knowledge of witnesses on both sides, possess an impartial truthfulness which could not fail to give them great impressiveness. The facts so far are not controverted or affected by any exculpatory or mitigating testimony, show murder of a number of Chinese subjects in September last at Rock Springs, the wounding of many others, and the spoliation of the property of all when the unhappy survivors had been driven from their habitations. There is no allegation that the victims

of hospitality and express treaty obligations, was made a pretext for the attack upon them. This outrage upon the law and treaty engagements was committed by a lawless mob. None of the aggressors-happily for national good fame-appear by reports to have been citizens of the United States. They were aliens, engaged in that remote district as mining laborers who became excited against the Chinese laborers, as it would seem, because of their refusal to join them in a strike to secure higher wages. The oppression of Chinese subjects by rivals in competition for labor does not differ in violence and illegality from that applied to other classes of native or alien labor. All are equally under the protection of the law and equally entitled to enjoy the benefits of assured public order.

by any lawless or disorderly act or

their part, contributed to bring about

the collision. On the contrary, it an-

pears that the law-abiding disposi-

tion of these people, who were so-journers in our midst under sanction

Were there no treaty in existence referring to the rights of Chinese subjects; did they come hither as all other strangers who voluntarily resort to this land of freedom, of self-government, and of laws, here peaceably to win their bread and to live their lives. there can be no question that they would be entitled still to the same measure of protection from violence and the same freedom for redress of their grievances as any other aliens. So far as the treaties between the United States and China stipulate for

the treatment of Chinese subjects actually in the United States as citizens or subjects of "most favored nations" are treated, they create no new status for them-they simply recognize and conform to the and existing rule applicable to all aliens alike, for none are favored above others by domestic law, and none by foreign treaties, unless it be the Chi nese themselves in some respects, for by the third article of the treaty of November 17, 1880, between the United states and China it is provided that-Article III, if Chinese abovers, or Chinese any other class, now either permanently temporarily residing in territory of the holded states, meet with ill-treatment at

other aliens : not that it creates any peculiar rights which others do not share, but because in case of ill-treatment of the Chinese in the United States this Covernment is bound to "exert all its power to devise measures for their protection " by securing to them rights to which equally with any and all foreigners they are entitled.

Whether it is now incumbent upon the United States to amend their general laws or devise new measures in this regard I do not consider in the present communication, but confine myself to the particular point raised by the outrage and massacre at Rock Springs.

The note of the Chinese Minister and locuments which accompany it give, as I believe, an unexaggerated statement of the lamentable incident and present impressively the regretable circumstance that proceedings in the name of ustice for the ascertainment of the crime and fixing the responsibility therefor were a ghastly mockery of justice. So long as the Chinese Minister under his instructions makes this a basis of an appeal to the principles and convictions mankind no exception can be taken. But when he goes further and, taking as his precedent the action of the Chinese Government in past instances where the lives of American citizens and their property in China have been endangered, argues reciprocal obligation on the part of the United States to indemnify the Chinese subjects who suffered at Rock Springs, it became necessary to meet his argument and to deny most emphatically the conclusions he seeks to draw as to the existence of such liability and the right of the Chinese Government to insist upon it. I draw the attention of Congress to the latter part of the note of the Secretary of State of February 18, 1886, in reply to the Chinese Minister's representations to invite especial consideration of the cogent reasons by which he reaches the conclusion that whilst the United States Government is

the principle of international law-to indemnify these Chinese subjects for losses caused by such means and under admitted circumstances, yet that in view of the palpable and discreditable failure of the authorities of Wyoming Territory to bring to justice the guilty parties or to assure to sufferers an impartial forum in which to seek and obtain compensalowing is the text of the President's tion for losses which those subjects Chinese message sent to the Senate to- have incurred by the lack of police protection, and considering further the entire absence of provocation or contribution on the part of the victims, the Executive may be induced to bring the matter to the benevolent consideration of Congress in order that that body, in its high discretion, may direct the bounty of the Government in aid of peaceful strangers whose maletreatment has brought discredit upon the country, with the distinct understanding that such action is in nowise to be held as a precedent, is wholly gratuitous, and is resorted to in a spirit of pure generosity toward those who are otherwise helpless. The correspondence exchanged is herewith submitted for the information of Congress.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Washington. D.

C., March 1, 1882. The correspondence referred to is covered in all essential particulars by

the message.

Sam Jones Abroad.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] CHICAGO, March 2.—At the First Baptist church vesterday the Rev. Sam Jones said : "What a privilege it is to pray, Now, I want all those who got lown on their knees and prayed before they came to this meeting to rise in their seats." About twenty persons arose.

The evangelist leaned against the pulpit, and seemed to gasp for breath. You may be seated now," he said. Why, brethren," he added, "you would find more prayerful Christians in Hong Kong, China, than there are in this meeting to-day. If you can't pray I want you to take your carcasses out of here. I don't want you to come here

f you can't pray." An old man sitting in one of the front pews leaped to his feet and in faltering voice said: "Mr. Jones, 1 don't think it is necessary for persons to get down on their knees to pray. I consider myself a good Christian, and do not like to hear such talk."

.. i was about to say the same thing," exclaimed the Rev. Mr. Scudder, of the Plymouth church, "I prayed while on my way to church. God loes not demand that a man shall get down on his knees before his prayers are heard. " Any more exculpatory remarks?"

lrawled the evangelist. Dr. Scudder: "These are not ex-

alpatory remarks ' A man with an ear-trumpet arose and punctuated his remarks with a vigorous pounding on the rostrum. Jones," he began. "I did not have time to get down on my knees to pray for this meeting. I have spent nearly the entire day reading the Bible to a gambler and drunkard, and I think am entitled to respect here."

Other men and several women began to stand up in various sections of the church, but a few explanatory remarks from Mr. Jones served to still the tempest, and the revivalist was permitted to finish his sermon without further interruption. In conclusion be said : Let us take the lesson in the text to our homes and get some food out of it."

Big Bailroad Strike.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) FORT WORTH, TEXAS, March 2 .-There was universal surprise in this compared the figures of school-attendcity last night at the great railroad strike, which began at 5:35 P. M. There was no intimation that it was had proportionately as large a schoolmachinist, car-repairer, section-hand, baggage-handler, and in fact every man who belongs to the Knights of Labor Assemby, stopped work. Business on the Texas Pacific and Missouri Pacific was greatly retarded for the time. Three hundred men had stopped work in an instant. The orders came from Sedalia.

The causes are said to be numerous, but the chief one is that \$1.50 per day is demanded as a day's wages for unskilled laborers, who now receive \$1.15 per day. The other reasons are the refusal to make eight hours a day's work and the discharge of the men at Marshall, Mo. No work of any description was done last night except the movement of passenger trains.

Discharged Enights.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] St. Louis, March 2.—A dispatch from Crystal City, on the Iron Mountain road, thirty miles below St. Louis, says trouble is brewing in the glassworks there. It is said that the president of the company notified the employees several days ago that all Knights of Labor in the works must leave that order or the works. In compliance with that notice twenty-six of the men were discharged vesterday, and notice was served the remaining Knights that they would be given two more days in which to make up their minds. This action of This article may be held to constitute | the company has created a great deal of special privileges for Chinese subjects | excitement at Crystal City, and it may in the United States as compared with | spread to St. Louis, where the headquarters of the Knights of Labor for the district are located. The Crystal City Works employ 600 men.

Alleged Exodus of Colored People

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 2 .-Agents who have been thoroughly canvassing North and South Carolina for colored emigrants say that the colored exodus from the southern States to the extreme West has only fairly begun. At least 3 000 are reported to be now making arragements to leave during the present season, fully as many having already gone. They state they are going because they are offered regular wages as farm hands, and are becoming impoverished in the South by high rents and small bargains.

McCormick's Reaper-Works Trouble

CHICAGO, March 2 .- The McCormick Works opened as usual this morning. There were large crowds of idle men about the works, but the presence of the police prevented any outbreak on their part, even though they had contemplated one. Five hundred and forty men reported for work, an increase of 200 over vesterday, and the managers of the works expect the number will be increased to 800 to-morrow. The officers think that the strike is practically

Democratic Organization [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2 .cratic congressional campaign com- bad committee so selected is charged to

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. GOODE What He Says ; He Has No Fear-The No

folk Bank-Receiver Case, &c. [From Our Regular Correspondent,] WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2 .-Mr. Goode says he has no other information in regard to the charges against newspapers. Mr. Edmunds said to him he would give him "due and timely notice if any charges were preferred that were worthy of his atten-

In regard to the charge that he received a fee for securing the appointment of Mr. Peters as receiver of the National Exchange Bank, Mr. Goode said the facts were as follows: He received his appointment as Solicitor-General on the first Monday in May A month before that date he received a letter from Mr. Sharp, of Norfolk, representing the creditors of the bank, in which he was requested to appear before the Comptroller of the Currency and secure the appointment of Mr. Peters as receiver. General Hunton and H. Y. Garnett urged the appointment of T. S. Garnett, of Norfolk. After Mr. Peters was appointed Mr. Goode visited Norfolk, and in conversation with Mr. Sharp the latter remarked that Mr. Goode had rendered a service to the creditors worth | Hoar. a thousand dollars. Mr. Goode replied that if anything was to be paid \$500 would be ample for the service. Upon a suggestion from Mr. Sharp Mr. Goode mentioned the matter to Mr. Grandy, chairman of the meeting of the creditors of the bank, and Mr. Grandy said Mr. Sharp was not authorized to make any agreement for the payment of a fee Mr. Goode dropped the subject after this. No fee was contracted for and none was paid, but Mr. Goode thinks he might have charged a fee with as much propriety as if he had appeared before a court to perform a similar service. He has no uneasiness about the

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investigation in his case.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1886.

Mr. Van Wyck, from the Committee on Pensions, reported, with amendment, House bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. (The amendment provides for an increase of the pensions of minor children from \$2 a month—the amount fixed by the House-to 84 a month.] Mr. Van Wyck said he would ask an

early consideration of the bill, and would ask the Senate to increase the minor children's pension to \$5 a month, instead of \$4 recommended by the committee. He would also ask that insane or helpless children should receive a pension given to minor children beyond eighteen years of age so long as dis ability or insanity should continue.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Hoar from the workingmen employed in the Government workshops since the eight-hour law of 1868 was passed praying compensation for overtime or reference of their claims to some tribunal that may adjudicate the uestion whether they ought to have such compensation.

At 1 o'clock the Senate took up the education bill, and Mr. Call addressed the Senate in opposition to Mr. Allison's amendment. He characterized it as a reflection on the States and an abandonment of one of the principles of our Government.

Mr. Call read from the educational statistics of the several States, and ance in each with similar figures relating to Florida to show that Florida When the whistle blew every attendance as the other States for a certain number of months each year. Mr. Call said the school taxes of Florida were now applied to the schools without distinction of color. If this money were distributed on color the principle of "no distinction" would be violated.

Mr. Saulsbury opposed the bill, whether with or without the Allison amendment. There was not only no constitutional authority for it, he said. but not even the slightest necessity for The southern States were amply able to educate all their illiterates The South had extraordinary resources, It had a monopoly of the cotton crop. an enormous tobacco crop, a monopoly of the sugar crop and the rice crop. Their great mineral and manufacturing resources were rapidly developing. Why, the difference in the cost of labor alone between the South and North was enough to pay for the education of all the illiterates of the South. The general-welfare clause of the Constitution never contemplated such schemes as this. It was public alms-a giving

without any authority whatever. Mr. Riddleberger opposed the Allion amendment. It would give three dollars to colored children for every one dollar going to white children. It would destroy the bill and would destroy the public schools of Virginia. He appealed to the Republican party to onsider what harm it was doing to the colored people, whom they were seekng to help. It would absolutely destroy all chance of their education, as the white people would destroy the school system, through which the

money was to be paid out. Mr. Hampton said he was a sincere friend of the colored man, and would be very sorry to see the Allison amendment adopted, as it would do the colored people more harm than almost anything that could be done. The white people of South Carolina, he said, paid 97 per cent. of the school fund of the State, leaving only 3 per cent. to be paid by the colored people; yet the Constitution and laws of the State provided that the school fund should be distributed according to the number of children

attending the public schools. Mr. Ingalls favored the Allison amendment. If the bill was to pass, he thought the amendment threw a necessary safeguard around the fund. and said the money was to be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior and the law officer of the Interior Department. Zach. Montgomery, the Assistant Attorney-General, was a man of the bill at not above \$150,000,000. notoriously opposed to the public-school

system. Mr. Ingalls read extracts from a pamphlet containing extracts from Montgomery's speeches on the subject. He said that Montgomery had disputed the correctness of some of the quotations credited to him, but he read one which he said Montgomery had not disputed. Stranger Than Fiction. By Zach. to defend and save their country(Montgomery, of the California Bar."

Mr. Ingalls read from the speech delivered by Mr. Montgomery before the Reman-Catholic Sunday-School Teach-About forty Democratic members of ers' Association of California in 1873the House met in caucus to-night to extracts which Mr. Montgomery had The debt due the soldier should be arrange for the selection of the Demo- not included in the extracts which he equally as sacred, and should be treatclaimed misrepresented him. ed with equal justice." mittee. A resolution was adopted in-structing the State delegations to select and the newspaper the pamphlet reone of their number from each State to port says: "They are the means of constitute a campaign committee. The spreading the false rumors and moral sentiments that corrupt the meet within a week and choose five of | minds of the good Catholics in | removing the disabilities of Alexander their number to act with a similar num- this land." "Instead of thus reading P. Stewart, of Mississippi; Edward G. partment on the silver question. It is under no obligation—whether by the experiment of the corrupting newspapers we should be considered the corrupting newspapers we should be corrupting newspapers and corrupting newspapers we should be corrupting newspapers and corrupting newspapers we should be corrupting newspapers and corrupting newspapers are corrupting newspape

from the whirlpool of Protestantism and heresy in all its forms." "The notion that Protestants entertain about

the great progress made in the nineteenth century I wish to warn you to abstain from." "The Protestant theory of independence-making up our minds for ourselves on matters of religior -is false as well as damnable in the extreme." "There is no such him than what he has derived from the thing as personal freedom in religion and morality." "The whole power lies with the successor of St. Peter. Holy Pio Nono, and the Holy See of

the Church, and that will save them

These, Mr. Ingalls said, were extracts that had not been denied; yet the bill before the Senate was to be administered on a non-sectarian basis. Mr. Ingalls thought we had better put every safeguard possible in the bill.

Mr. Hoar said the Allison amendment would be an invitation to the States themselves to make a discrimination in favor of white children. The truth might as well be told-namely. that senators were unwilling to trust the authorities of the States with the administration of the fund. The "Zach. Montgomery" argument was the trouble-an argument that we could

not trust the American people. The debate lasted without interruption until 6 o'clock. The remaining speakers were Messrs. Hall, Harrison, Platt, Blair, Edmunds, Logan, Dolph, and

Several amendments were presented and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

House of Representatives Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill extending until July 1, 1888, the time within which applications for arrears of pensions may be filed, extending the sions of the arrears act to special pensioners, and providing that on application for pensions the person on whose account the pension is claimed shall be presumed prima facie to have been sound and free from disease at the date of entering the service. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Belmont, of New York, from

the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and it was referred o the Committee of the Whole. The Speaker laid before the House

the response of the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Bland's resolution calling for information concerning the circulation of standard silver dollars and the policy to be pursued as to the payment of silver. Referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. The morning hour expired without

action being reached upon any measure. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the pension appropriation bill, and a general debate

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, made a stirring speech in reply to the one made a few days ago by Mr. Henderon, of lowa, in which he defended the Commissioner of Pensions and retorted upon Mr. Henderson the charge that y the vote upon the increase of wiows' pensions the southern members had unfurled again the bloody shirt, He said that this had been done by Mr. Henderson himself in the inference he drew from his analysis of that vote, and by Mr. Boutelle recently in criticising the southern people for erasing a few modest monuments to their friends who had died in defence of their

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, said it had been the principle of the Democratic party when in power that when a man became a public officer he might think what he pleased, say what he pleased, and do what he pleased: but that his services must be given to the public and not to his party. The President of the United States stood today inviting the American people to come back to the old paths, and said : In them you shall find rest."

Referring to the question of widows' pensions, Mr. Hammond said that that question had been up a half-dozen times since the war, but it had never been proposed to increase them until This fact answered the argunow. ment of the gentleman from lows (Mr. Henderson) when he arraigned the southern members for voting against an increase. The stuff in his speech-that the Constitution had been invoked to protect that vote-did not need a reply. His bitter gall against the men whom he took daily by the hand as his friends did not need a reply. The spirit of that speech, not only in its manner, but in its cold, printed words, carried with it condemnation of argument, and needed no more reply than when he consigned derates to hell and then intensified hell by a promise to go there with them. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Butterworth closed the debate in

a long speech full of humor and sarcasm and generally very wide of the question under consideration. It took n the whole range of recent political events, and particularly dwelt upon the Ohio election.
At 5:15 the House adjourned, and a

Democratic caucus was announced for

A Cry for More Pension Funds. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The report submitted in the House to-day by Representative Morrill, recommending the extension of the arrears-of-pensions act to claims filed prior to July 1, 1888, says that the present law limiting the arrears to cases filed prior to June 30, 1880, is practically an unjust discrimination in favor of a portion of our maimed and disabled soldiers and

their dependent relatives and against

The report gives a statement as to the probable cost of legislation given by Commissioner Black in his letter to Mr. Randall, and says this estimate of \$222,000,000 is largely in excess of what will be the actual cost. The he could not possibly pay over \$50, 000,000 annually under the bill if it becomes a law.

The report estimates the total cost The report in conclusion says: "The ability of the country to pay this sum. vast as it is, is unquestioned. The country has paid three billions of dolcarry on the war and less than \$750 .-000,000 for the lives and limbs. sufferings and sacrifices, desolated homes, widows, and fatherless children The book was entitled: "Drops From of the brave men who surrendered all the Poisoned Fountain; Facts That Are | their bright hopes of earthly happiness the bondholder had from a feeling of patriotism declined to present his coupons until the present time he would not be told that the statute of limitations had rendered his bond worthless.

Disabilities Removed

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2 .-The President to-day approved the acts THE WEATHER.

COLD, ICE, AND WIND.

Henry Weather North-Prevel and Bushups

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) Roston, March 2.-East Boston shore is belted with ice. At the docks business is almost at a standstill. vessels have arrived for several days. The steamship Pedro reports having sighted Pilot-Boat No. 2 nearly 200 miles off shore, whither it been blown. This morning the Savannah steamer Gate City, while entering her dock was forced by the wind and floating ice into collision with the revenue cutter Albert Gallatin, striking the cutter on her port quarter and jam-ming her against the dock, thereby starting her deck-frame, denting her plates, and badly twisting her davits. The Gate City was not injured.

THE RUDSON RIVER CLOSED. NEW YORK, March 2 .- The recent old snap has closed the Hudson river again, and all local steamboats which had started to run from Peekskill down have had to stop. Some of them are frozen fast in their docks. The river is nearly frozen across at Tarrytown. The tide has broken the ice up and piled it high along the shore, and the channel is full of floating and disordered ice blocks, so that it is impossible for steamers to break their way through it.

HEAVY WIND IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, MD., March 2.-A heavy wind-storm has prevailed here all day with intense cold. Several houses were unroofed and other damage was done. No vessels, except a few of the larger class, attempted to enter or leave port, and the wind on the Chesapeake bay is reported to have been almost a burricane. There were but three vessels arrived (one of which was inland) and but two sailed-both heavy steamers.

NEWPORT'S HARD WEATHER. NEWFORT, R. I., March 2 .- The harbor is frozen solid, and travel is suspended. No steamers left here today. All the mails go and come by train via Providence, and this causes delay. The wind is still high for the fifth day. There is no prospect of a thaw.

BLIZZARD AND EARTHQUAKE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE,

CONTOCCOOK, N. H., March 2 .-The blizzard has broken doors and smashed many buildings here. A sharp shock of an earthquake was reported in this vicinity between 12 and 1 o'clock vesterday morning.

ALMSHOUSE UNROOFED. NYACK, N. Y., March 2 .- During the heavy gale last night the entire roof of the Rockland-county almshouse, at Mechanicsville, was blown off. The building contained many inmates, but no injury to any person resulted.

FROZEN TO DEATH. NEW YORK, March 2 .- Michael McCabe, Patrick Condon, and an unknown man were found frozen to death in the streets of New York this morn-

RAILBOAD PROGRESS STOPPED. QUEREC, March 2 .- The Grand Trunk railway, between Point Levi and Richmond, is so blocked with snow that all endeavors to get the road in working order have failed, and eastbound trains to-night have been can-

RIVERE DU LOUP, QUEBEC, March 2. - Despite the strenuous efforts to relieve them the Inter-Colonial railway trains are in almost the same position they were on Friday last. The storm has scarcely modified its violence for a moment since Friday. The work of each day has had to be recommenced morrow. There are cuttings containing eighteen feet of snow, some of them half a mile in length. Owing to the height of drifts on the Bic mountain each shovelful of snow must pass through the hands of four men before it can be got clear of the track. Besides this, avalanches come down occasionally. Many freight trains are buried out of sight. Fortunately all the passenger trains are at stations, and the company looking after the passengers' comfort. If the storm would only cease the army of men employed by the railway

company would soon clear the tracks. ROUGH WEATHER IN ENGLAND. ty Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch LONDON, March 2 .- The snow-storm ontinues unabated in the North. The mails between Scotland and Londo are twelve hours behind schedule time At least twelve trains are imbedded in the snow. The steamer Missouri, ashore at Holyhead, is completely sub-

merged. LONDON, March 2 .- Many vessels re detained in the harbors along the coast. Numerous wrecks are reported. A collision occurred on the railway in inlithgowshire to-day, owing to the logging of signals by snow. One peron was killed and several injured Arctic weather prevails in Denmark Cattegat sound and the Great Belt are full of ice, and navigation is impossible Eleven steamers are adrift off Fred crikshaven. Most of them are in danerous positions.

Virginia and North Carolina Postal

Néies.
[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, March 2.—The folowing new post-offices have been stablished: In Virginia—Allen's Levl, Buckingham county; Ezell, Brunswick county, and Rux, Brunswick county. In North Carolina-Gale, Moore county. The post-office has been discontinued at Mugler, Orange another portion equally meritorious and ounty, Va., and the mail goes to)range Courthouse. The name of the flice at Tobax. Henry county, Va., is changed to Graystone. Mildred A. Garrett is appointed postmaster at Alen's Level, George D. Ezell at Ezell, and Nat. Mason at Rux, Va. John E. Commissioner's report says that even | Patterson is commissioned postmaster with an additional force of 300 clerks at Patterson's Bridge, N. C., and Jane Leach at Gale, N. C.

Virginians in Washington.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2. Rev. Dr. R. J. McBride, of Grace-Me morial church, Lexington, Va., passed through the city to-day on his way home. Dr. McBride has been in New lars for the use of money borrowed to York for a fortnight trying to collect carry on the war and less than \$750. so as to have it consecrated. Judge J. T. Lovell, John S. Wise,

and J. W. Womack, of Virginia, are among the late arrivals. Miss Taylor and Mrs. Hubard, of Virginia, are visiting their coasin, the wife of Representative Blanchard, of

Louisiana. Mrs. A. P. Alexander and Mrs. Webb, of Richmond, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George B. Matthews.

The Silver Question.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2 .-The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the Speaker of the House an answer to the Bland resolution calling for information in regard to the past and future policy of the Treasury De-

a vast amount of correspondence and

statistical information. In it the Secretary declares that he has used his ulmost efforts to get silver into circulation. The Secretary has already given his opinion as to the propriety of expressing his views concerning the past and future policy of the Department

upon this subject. Pope Leo's Seventy fifth Eirthday Anniversory.
[By Angio-American cable to the Dispatch.]

brated to-day, by an address to the Sacred College, the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth and the eighth anniversary of his coronation. The latter anniversary is properly the 3d of March. In the address His Holiness eulogized the unity of opinion existing among the Cardinals, and urged similar con among Catholics in general against those seeking to corrupt them or who may be striving to weaken the authority of the Church. The oppressed condition of the See was deplored as unworthy the head of the hurch and incompatible with his independence. His Holiness spoke with much severity of the attempt to connect ecclesiastical authority with the crime of furnishing the foreign enemies of Italy with secret information concerning military defences. This was done recently in the case of a man on trial at Rome on the charge of having sold such information. During the trial the prosecution read what purported to be a letter from Vienna, in which the writer imputed the prisoner's act to inspiration from the Vatican, which purposed to undermine and destroy the present Kingdom of Italy by obtaining for foreign nowers secret information regarding Italy's coast defences. His Holiness repelled this impution with indignation and condemned the impunity with which vulgar malignity of this kind has been applied to excite against the Vatican the hatred of the multitude.

Irish Affairs.

By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch. DUBLIN, March 2 .- The regular fortnightly meeting of the Irish Na-tional League was held to-day, Michael Davitt presided. The receipts since the last meeting were announced to be \$30,600.

Mr. Davitt denied that outrages were now of frequent occurrence in Ireland. If any were committed the League was not responsible for them. He charged the enemies of home-rule with conspiring to injure the League, and declared that the so-called outrages were mere inventions of their malice. He urged that a record of evictions be published weekly.

Distressing Domestic Tragedy,

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2 .- At Piedmont, near Greenville, to-day James W. King, a white laborer stabbed his wife to death and then killed himself, falling across her body. They leave nine children. The cause of the crime is unknown.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WORCESTER, MASS., March 2 .-The Ætna Woollen Company has raised the wages of its three hundred employees 10 per cent.

Catholic Beneficial Society. At the nifteenth annual meeting o the Catholic Beneficial Society, held last night at Cathedral Hall, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John M. Hig-(fourth term); Vice-President, Maurice Johnson ; Recording Secretary. Joseph W. Laube; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas Byrne; Assistant Financial Secretary, J. E. Mc-Donough. Trustees: William Rankin. Patrick Finnessy, James Golden.

Upwards of \$600 was paid out in benefits by this Society during the past vear.

Hustings Court. Charles E. Brown, charged with felony, pleaded guilty, and was sent to jail or three months and fined one cent. Page Nelson, charged with felony.

Police Court. The following cases were disposed of

yesterday : James Monteiro, cursing and abusing John W. Grubbs. Fined \$5 and costs. Charles Gegoy, drunk. Fined \$2 James Gray (colored), stealing a lot

f coal from some person unknown. Lewis Harris (colored), creating a

isturbance in the house of Caroline ilpin. Dismissed. a wagon without a license.

(By telegr h to the Dispatch,)
WASHINGT N, March 3-1 A. M.-WASHING? N. March 3-1 A. M.—

For the Mid e Atlantic States, fair ceather, na; y stationary temperature accept in the attreme northern portion, lightly was For the Mid e Atlantic States, fair

lightly was Jer, westerly winds. For the ! buth Atlantic States, fair ror the 1 min Allantic States, fair weather in he northern portion, local rains in t 2 southern portion, winds penerally sorthwesterly, slight changes in temperature.

For Bichmond and vicinity, fair realizer, stationary temperature.

Pounds.

Pounds.

Pounds.

Pounds.

Pounds.

Pounds.

Total losse tobacco received during five months ending February 28, 1883

3,314,290

Total losse tobacco received during five months ending February 28, 1883

3,068,202

weather, stationary temperature. The weather in Richmond yesterday was clear, cold, and windy.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday. Midnight.... Mean temperature

The public is shrewd. The public wants

BARGAINS.

If they will buy now, we have them, Our CHILDREN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

noted costs and profits. We are pushing off our stock. We don't want to move it to our new home. Come and see what we

is now busy. Why? Because we have ig-

A. SAKS & CO., MALE OUTFITTERS, [fe 28]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New YORK, March 2.—A decided change came over the spirit of speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day. Business continued out throughout the forenoon, and with the exception of some show of weakness in the early dealings prices were firm, but without any very material changes in a quotations. Rumors were affect early in the day that an agreement had been reached between the tower-Corbin interest and the lived, Morgan & Co-syndicate, and after midday confirmations of these rumors began to arrive, so that the market began to arrive, so that the market began to acrive, so that the market began to acrive, so that the market was and the harket remained active and strong throughout the sitemoon. The market began to across the town of the day, and with a gain of 45- for Lackawanna, 3% for Petaware and Hudson, 2 for Reading, 1% for Detaware and Hudson, 2 for Reading, 1% for Detaware and Hudson, 2 for Reading, 1% for Petaware and Hudson, 2 for Reading, 1% for Petaware and Hudson, 2 for Reading, 1% for Petaware was the first of the first St. Paul, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Union Pacific being the strongest stocks. Sales, 453,000 shares. NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. ROME, March 2 .- Pope Leo cele-

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. TUESDAY, March 2, 1886. SALES-FIRST BOARD,-100 Richmond ity 6's at 121%, 120 do, at 121%, 100 do, at 214; 10 shares Petersburg railroad at 56%. SECOND BOARD,-2,500 Virginia new 3

STATE SECURITIES. Virginia 10-40's.... Virginia consols.... Virginia peelers.
Virginia new 3's.
Vis. con. tax-rec. coup., '82.
North Carolina 4's.
North Carolina 6's. 61 943 CITY BONDS Richmond city 8's..... Richmond city 6's..... Richmond city 5's.... Lynchburg city 5's.... RAILEGAD BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS.
Col. & Green ville 1st 5's.
Col. and Green. 2d 5's.
Col. and Green. 2d 5's.
Petersburg Class A, 5's.
R. Y. R. and Ches. 5's.
R. Y. R. and Ches. 2d 6's.
R. and A. 1st mort. 7's.
A. and C. income 6's.
C. C. & A. 1st mort. 7's.
C. C. & A. 2d mort. 7's.
Western N. Carolina 6's. 10834 RAILEOAD STOCKS. | Richmond and Petersburg, 100 | 95 | Petersburg Railroad | 100 | 50 | 50 | R. York River and Ches | 100 | 82 | Char., Coi. and Aug | 100 | 32 | BANKS. National Bank of Virginia 100 91 Merchants and Planters 25 25 234 25 264 itty Bank..... INSURANCE COMPANIES, Vb. Fire and Marine. Virginia State.

Old Dominton Steamship Co. 100 91 GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE, RICHMOND, March 2, 1886. OFFERINGS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEAT. 4.844 bushels.
(ORN. - White, 2.338 bushels, Mixed, 700 bushels, OATS, -4.034 bushels, MEAL. -25 bushels. MEAL. -28 busies.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT. - Mixed, 4 800 bushels very good on private terms. Red. 44 bushels good to very good Shortberry at 92 10 95c.

COKN. - White, 376 bushels good to primat 48 to 50c.; 1,000 bushels good on private

We quote: Fine, \$2.75a\$3; superfine \$8a\$3.50; extra, \$3.75a\$4; family, \$4. \$4.75; patent family, country, \$5.50a\$5.75.

COTTON BEPORT Market stendy, with holders firm QUOTATIONS. GOOD MIDDLING.—91.a. STRICT MIDDLING. - 90. MIDDLING.—8%c. STRICT LOW MIDDLING.—8%s. LOW MIDDLING.—8%c.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. MARCH 2, 1886. There were only a few small sales of o rappers to-day. Offerings of new brights continue large, and prices show no strength Loose sales were not so well attended and rices were a repetition of those of the past week. The best prices were 10/4c. for ship ing leaf, and lowest 50c, for common pri mings. Lugs still rule low at 1% to 3%c Dark breaks on Change are growing larger Statement Showing the Aggregate Receipts and Peliveries of Prized Leaf Tobacco in the City of Richmond. Va., as Reported by the Various Leaf-Tobacco Warenouses Thereof, during the Period Between the 1st of October 1885, and the 28th of February, 1886, and the Btocks of Tobacco on Hand on the 28th of February, 1886.

Receipts, Deliveries, Tes. & Tes. & Feriod, Hhds. Bxs. Hhds. Bxs. Four months end-

our months end-ing January 31, 1886... . 6.812 609 8,852 1886 3.299 806 2.357 402

28, 1885 8913 1 077 10,270 1.011
STOCKS ON HAND.
Inspected Leaf.
Period. Hads. Bx's. Hids. Bx's.
1886 13.063 1,028 3.772 287
February 28, 1885 5.5,352 351 2,086 41
February 28, 1885 6.085 509 1.33

Period. Hinds, Tes and fix's, February 28, 1886 18,835 1265 February 28, 1885 7,438 392 February 28, 1884 8,179 560 PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 2, 1886.

Four Months Ending Jan. 31, 1880. Feb. 1886 Founds, Pounds, Alexander Owens and Morris Etnus

house

Alexander Owens and Morris Etnus

house

Alexander Owens and Morris Etnus

house

1,212,400 176,800 942,275 4.614,478 1,463,275

6.077,758

Inspected during five months ending February 28, 1886:

Tes, and Leaf-Eright.... Dark Western 2,526 1,085 Total five months ending February 28, 1883. 5,735

> MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton quiet; sales, 237 bales; uplands, 8; e.; Orleans 9:1-196; consolidated net receipts. 13.276 bales; to the continent, 3.800 bales. Southern flour sleady. Wheat—Spot jale, higher; No. 2 red. 94.205c; May, 94.905.e.; Corn firm; ungraded, 57/5a59c.; No. 2, 49/4c.; May, 58/a588c.; Oats without quotable change; No. 2, 38c.; Hops atendy. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio firm at 84c. Sugar duli and weak; centrifugal, 5/4c; fair to good refining, 5/a54c; refined steader. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady. Cotton-seed oil, 23a 25c. for crude. Rosin quiet at \$1.02/5a \$1.07/4. Turpentine firmer at 47/5c, asked. Hides firm. Wood quiet and firm. Pork duli and lower; mess, 10/a10/ac, for oil, Middles dull; long clean \$5.87/5. Land 2a4c, lower; western steam, spot, \$6.22/4; May, \$6.27a86.3c. Freights steady.

CHICAGO.

May, \$6.27a\$6.30. Freeghts steady.

CHICAGO.
CHICAGO. March 2.—Flour steady.
Whest—March, 79a80c.; May, 834a\$44c.
Coin weak carry, rather firm later; March, 36a85c.; April, 36_a87c.; May, 394a40c.
Oats dull; No. 2. in store 30c. Mess-pork—March, \$10.12a\$12.40; May, \$12.30a\$12.60.
Laid—Chah, \$5.85a\$5.85; May, \$5.95a\$6.
boxed meats dull; dry-saited shoulders, \$2.80a\$3.90; short-ribe \$5.30a\$5.30. Whiskey steady at \$1.16. Sugars unchanged.
REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.
CHICAGO, March 2.—The feeling was very REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.
CHICAGO, March 2.—The feeling was very heavy in wheat to-day during the first hour, owing to receipts of a number of crop reports from Kansas and Missouri contradicting the reports of the damage of the day preceding and declaring that the outlook was tayorable for a full average yield. The cable dispatches also indicated slow foreign markets. The May delivery fell off to 83%, but railied on a fair buying to 81%, and then, on reports of good buying for export at New York, advanced to 84%, on the regular board, closing at that figure at 1 o'clock. The afternoon session opened with May starting in firm at 84%, but it fell back to 84%, and chosed at 54%. Corn and oats were a little easier early, but closed for the day at about yesterday singures. Mess-pork was raided sharply throughout the entire session. Considerable long property was thrown on the market, and the price of May dropped off quickly to 810,33, then rose to \$10,008\$10,52%, but closing caster at \$10.43.

ST. LOUIS BT. LOUIS.

BT. LOUIS. March 2.-Plour mechanged. Wheat quiet: No. 2 red, cash, 90%c.; May. Shen 23%c. Corn very dull ont easy; No. 2 mixed, cash, Sac.; May. 85%ca36%c. Data very quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, 20% a29%c. Whiskey steady at \$1.0. Provisions dull and weak. Fork. \$10.70. Lard casy at \$5.75. Bulk-meat--Hoxed lots, long clear. \$5.50. clear. \$5.12%. Becomess; 1 Soc. 25.75a58.90; clear. \$3.95a \$10.05.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Flour unchanged.
Wheat quiet; No. 2 red. 98c. Cora dull; No.
3 mlxed. 37c. Oats dull, lower; No. 2 mtxed.
25c. Provisions steady and unchanged.
Whiskey firm at \$1.10. Suzar unchanged.
Hogs steady; common and light, \$3.50s
\$4.10. LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, March 2 - Grain steady, Wheat-No. 2 red, 25c. Corp.-New white, 3gc. Cats.-New No. 2 mixed, 35c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. WILMINGTON WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2. -Turpeatine from at 45c. Rosin from; strained, 89s. Tar firm at \$1.15. Crude turpeatine from; hard, \$1.25; yellow dip and virgin, \$2.16.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET. |Reported for the Dispatch.1 Nonroix, March 2.—Prime. 3%44%a, fancy, 4%c.; factory hand-picked, 5a5%c. Market firm at quotations, with a tendency upward; 500 begs of fancy soid at 5c. Great complaint of small receipts.

LOCAL OPTION IN GEORGIA. The Killing of Marshal Hargood-Charges Against Sam Jones-Itts Defence.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, March 2.-A telegram from Milledgeville, Ga., which appeared here, says: The killing of Marshal Haygood by Sam Ennis Saturday has given a bloody culmination to one of the bitterest contests over prohibition yet conducted in Georgia. As ex-plaining the feeling which led to this state of things both parties charge each other with inciting to brought Sam Jones here, and he delivered a speech and preached a sermon. The anti-Prohibitionists allege that he advised the Prohibitionists to be ready to fight, if it should be found necessary in order to secure the polling of their votes, and that he even recommended that they should go to the polls armed with pistols. The Prohibitionists admit that Jones made use of some such expressions, but they insist that he meant that the Prohibitionists should stand firm for their rights and nothing more. Immediately after the terrible tragedy such expressions as these were common: "It was Sam Jones's work" and " How will Sam Jones feel when he hears to what his incendiary utterances have led? "

A dispatch from Macon, Ga., makes similar charges that Jones incited the Prohibitionists to violence. Mr. Jones was to-day asked what he

had to say about these statements. He replied: I think my name is connected with that affair in order that it might be more sensational. I never made an incendiary speech in my life. In the town of Milledgeville I said: "You men who are Prohibitionists, be prudent, but stand to your convictions. If these liquor-men try to frighten you by cursing you and drawing their weapons on you, tell them you have been bullied as long as you intend to be, and if they can die for their infernal traffic you can die in defence of the helpless women and children of this country; and if they want to run that game of guns and pistols on you tell them they must strike the first licks, and then you will feed the buzzards with them if you can; but don't you ever strike the first blow."

Continuing, Mr. Jones said: "A man literally takes his life in his hands when he goes out to talk prohibition down there. They blew up my stable with dynamite and sent me threatening letters not to come to Atlanta to talk prohibition,"

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] NEW YORK, March 2 .- William Heath, the well-known broker, whose failure last October attracted so much attention, died at his home in this city this morning. His health had been fail-ing for a long time and the end was

Wall-Street Broker Dead

expected. There can be no doubt that anxiety caused by his financial disasters

Sun rises. 6:40 High Tibe: Sun sets. 6:04 Morning. 3:27 Moon rises, 5:22 Evening. 3:41

ARRIVED,

Steamer Ariel, Gifford, Norfolk, United
States mail, merchandise, and pussengers,
L.B. Tatum agent.
Schooner Joseph J. Pharo, Randolph,
Elizabethport.coal. S. H. Hawes.
Schooner Julia Hopkins, Hopkins Baltimore grain SAILED. Steamer Old Dominion, Smith, New York nerchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen d

merchands. Steamer Ashland, Tunnill, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCarrick, agent.
Schooler Charles H. Kirk, Curlls, Kimsues wharf to load pine wood for New
York. PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, MAR. 2D.

[By telegraph.] ARRIVED.
Steamship Guyandotte Kelley, West
Point, and sailed for New York. SAILED, Steamship Englantine (Br.). Wright, Havre.
Schooners George W. Jewett, McGowan.
Haltimore; M. J. Smith, Bennett, Providence; A. A. Shaw, Morgan, Allyn Point,

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Captain Kelley, of the elid Dominion steamstlp Guyandotte, reports the buoys off Newport's New Pointand on the middle ground as out of piace and out of sight, rendering it extremely difficult and dangerous for vessels bound to and from this port.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER. ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS WATER,
pronounced by Drs. Emmitt, Sims. Thomas,
Wison, Davis, Noel, Cartright, Moorman,
Cabell, Pallern, and hundreds of other
leading physicians, a SPECIFIC for SCRO-FULA, CONSUMPTION in certain stages,
CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHESA,
DYSENTERY, CUTANEOUS DISEASES,
and especially beneficial to almostrate.

DYSENTERY, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, and especially beneficial in aliments peculiar to females. That parties may be certain of procuring TRIS not another) aliminater they should correspond directly with JAMES A. FRAZIER, Bockbridge Alum Springs, Va., or FURCELL, LADD & CO., Agents, fe 17-W612 Richmond, Va.

VIRGINIA .- IN THE CHANCERY MOND, THE 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY 1886;

against

R. S. Chaffin, Executor, &c., and others.

Defendants.

in chancers.

And it appearing to the court that a report of the accounts of Richard B. Chaffin and Charles M. Osmond as the executors of Emma Elizabeth Wittingham, deceased, and of the debts and demands against the said decedent's estate has been nied in the clerks office of this court, and that more than one year has elapsed since the qualification of the said executor, on the motion of Panlet Goodlander, Mary Irwis, and Hannah Keys, distributees of the said Enima Elizabeth Wittingham, deceased, it is ordered that the creditors of said Emma Elizabeth Wittingham, deceased, if any there be, show cause before IN CHANCERY.

said Emms Elizabeth Wittingham, deceased, if any there be, show cause before this court on TEURSDAY the 8th day of April, 1886, against the payment and elivery of the said decedent's estate to her legalees and distributes without refunding bonds.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Richmond Dispatch, a newspaper published in the city of Richmond, and posted at the door of the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond, on the first Monday of March and April next.

**A copy—Test: BENJAMIN H. BERRY.

A copy-Test: BENJAMIN H, BERRY. EDMUND WADDILL Jr., P. q.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY DONE

DISPATCH PENTING-HOUSE.